# GRANT.

General Warren's Operations on the Left.

Additional Details of the Seizure of the Welden Railread.

Sharp Fighting and Brilliant Skirmishes.

OPERATIONS OF THE RIGHT WING.

Rebel Accounts of Movements on Both Sides of James River.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch CITY POINT, August 20, 1864.

he left bank of the James seems to have been fully ac pander by threatening Richmond from the tion of Malvern Hill as to induce him to tnoed him that although our line is a long one, and the everal furious charges during the night before last, but wening and night the Fifth corps was moved from its contion in the intrenchments, and marched by a circuiestroying the rails and track of the road. During the he importance of driving us from the road, and to risk a general

out the cause of it is not known here at present. inst evening, and gladdened all listeners by his accounts of she men, there were twenty days full forage on hand for

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FINLO, NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER, August 19, 1864. vements of importance have taken place to-da of occasional picket firing, it might be said that the op posing forces in this vicinity have been all day quietly day speaks of the fights on Monday and Tuesday as being equal to what ours has been, the lightning calculator o pers Grant's loss is not less than seven thousand or eight thousand. His powers of multiplication are cer-

stersburg to-night.

# THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORES, SIX MILE HOUSE, August 19, 1864. evening, rendering no longer necessary the observance of the same caution in writing of the late movement of portion of our forces in front of Potersburg. A counter ovement of the enemy shows clearly their knowledge of the change in position on our side, and the object sought to be accomplished. Richmond papers, for that matter, have repeatedly referred to such proba-ble movement, coupled with the statement that sothing would please them better. Well, the move has been made, another grand left flanking manouvre of General Grant as the enemy will doubtless designate and it remains to be seen whether it will prove as

groups of this corps, with cheerful alacrity, shouldered Enapeack, musket and cartridge box, to march they gnew not whither, to encounter they knew not what of danger, to fight they knew not what of battles.

ground the Second and Sixth corps formerly occupied ore our line was shortened. Advancing a mile or farther into new territory the enemy's outer picket line

wounding some, and putting to flight the rest, was the work of an oxceedingly brief period. Two miles of the track was speedily torn up, fires mad

from the ties, and by its means the strong rails were converted into so many heaps of useless iron. A gap had been made in the railroad, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther," had been proclaimed to trains bearing ever this road subsistence to the rober army.

Our advancing columns, moving at right angles to the coad in the direction of Petersburg, met a column of the enemy. Robel batteries on the rainroad contested or advance. Our batteries opened a responsive fire at-

COLONEL LYLE'S BRIGADE However got flanked, somehow, and for a time was under a severe cufflading fire. The Thirty-ninth Massachusett lost heavily. Lieutenant Colonel Pierson, commanding the regiment, fell mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his regiment, in the thickest of the fight.

unding Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, found himsel and regiment, at one time, almost completely surrounded by the enemy. It was a hand to hand conflict alone that escued them from their perilous position. Having once seen a prisoner, Colonel Tilden had no desire to experience a repitition of Southern hospitality. "For-ward boys," he called out to his regiment, and they fought their way through the foe, although not without severe loss. Captain Conley, Adjutant Small and Lieutenant Fitch, of this regiment, are known to have

While directing the movements of this brigade, Colonel Lyle narrowly escaped death, from two robel bullets, which passed through his clothes. Captain Potter of his staff, had a like narrow escape, a bullet passing through

as elsewhere, our men drove the enemy. The kets were found, subsequent to the fight, in front of General Crawford's division to which the brigade belonged. It was an open field fight. The chemy never fought with greater desperation, and our troops never evinced greater gallantry. In this opening fight the victory was incontestibly ours. The fight lasted about two hours. There was more or less skirmishing trenched and the enemy likewise.

At one P. M. to-day the enemy assaulted. It was a vigorous attack. Our men would not be driven, and we hold the same position as last night. Our commanding officers are confident of holding their position against any memy will drive us from here, if it requires the press them a terrible battle, perhaps the most terrible of the what is perhaps more, our men are invincibly brave and

It can be gathered from the partial list of casualtie that our losses thus far have been quite severe. It is believed that the enemy has been the worst punished.

omnipresent in giving commands and regardless of dan-ger. He had yesterday a horse killed under him.

Generals Griffin, Avres, Crawford and Cutler, com nauding divisions, have shown like fearlessness with their bravest troops, and so with all the brigade and regimental commanders. As for the corps, in the main

DECTEMANT COLONEL PIERSON WOUNDED in looking after the interests of his associate prisoner lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-ninth Massachusett he had received his third would would be relinquish command of his regiment. He only returned three week

Company I, Fifth New York regiment. He came out as sergeant in the Twelfth New York. From a second licuthe past two years he has served with the corps Provest Guard, under Major Ryan, and only two days ago too command of his company. He was shot through the head and killed instantly. His body will be sent to New York twenty-two, he had won very many friends, by his mod est and manly bearing and bravery.

He was shot through the heart. His remains are to be sent to Roxbury, the residence of his parents.

at present are at the Six Mile House, or Globe Tayern, as it once used to be called. It is a windowless ruin now. It derives the name Six Mile House, because it is this number of miles distant from Petersburg. The country Petersburg where we have for weeks past been located. Water, furthermore, is as scarce here as there, except as being well cared for. In this regard, Dr. Milton, Medical Director of the corps, has left nothing unattended.

# THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch. THE FRONT. August 20, 1864. THE ENTUATION-MORE

Very little occurred on either of the fronts yesterday, of actual hostilities. The large number of troops, of both colors, left in front of the fortified places at Deep Bottom, were engaged with certain reintowards Richmond, from eleven o'clock on the night of idmirably adapted to this precise idea, which you will remember was thrown out in this correspondence the moment that Foster's occupancy of it was permitted to be

GENERAL D. B. BIRNEY'S DESPATCH TO MAJOR GENERAL

Major General Birney, commanding the Tenth corps. manding the department, last evening, concerning the attack of the enemy on a portion of our line held by the Tenth corps, to which my despatch of yesterday mainly referred, and in it will be seen that the colored troops

have displayed more courage—

Headquarters, Tenth Army Corps, |
In the Field, August 19, 1864. }

Major General B. F. BUTLER, Commanding Department:-GENERAL-The enemy attacked my lines in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of one colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy were counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in the spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have

carried any works not so well defended. The enemy's loss was at least one thousand D. B. BIRNEY, Major General TAYIN CRANDALL'S RESGADE IN THE FIGHT OF THE 14TH. It is deserving of notice and remembrance, it baving tested action of the 14th instant, in front of Deep Bottom, on the James, the gallant brigade of Colonel Crandall did most valuable service to our arms, the country and the State of New York. It is known as the councildated brigade. First division, Second army corps, and is wholly a New York State organization. It consists of the Seventh, Thirty-ninth, Fifty-second, Fifty seventh, and Fleventh, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One hundred and Twenty-sixth New York regiments, thus The brigade occupied an important and difficult position Malvern Hitt, and did an immense amount of skirmishing and fighting throughout the day, losing one hundred and

A ride yesterday over to Dutch Gap, through a peltis rain storm, disclosed nothing new with Major Ludlow' nmand. The canal is progressing finely and will so

### THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

News from Army Hondquarters.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 20-6 A. M. Yesterday was the quietest day we have had in from

taken position, considerable skirmishing, with occasional harges of artillery, occurred, but nothing resembling

an engagement took place. line, near the Jerusalem road, but, finding the work was not so easy as they anticipated, abandoned it. They took

day was about four hundred and fifty, nearly all of whom

teenth corps opened, and also on the left. A sharp engagement was kept up for several hours, with the result, so far as could be ascertained, of nobody injured. expired, and left for their homes. They belonged to the ndred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Vol

tinued rain which has fallen during the present week,

The Fortress Monroe Telegrams.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 29, 1864.
From City Point we have intelligence that the Fifth rmy corps had a severe light with the enemy yesterday the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and at

ast account we still held the position.

On the north side of the James river our lines, up to the latest intelligence received, continued unchanged

The hospital steamer Monitor arrived this morning from Deep Bottom, with one hundred and faity wounded FORTRESS MONROE, August 20—4:30 P. M.
The mail steamer John Brooks, from City Point, has

She confirms the success of our movement on the

The Fifth army corps still held their position

Our position on the north side of the James river is making an important move.

The steamer John Rice, with five bundred re emisted

The steamer Hudson, from Hillston, has just arrived,

### REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE LATEST.

The telegraph informs us that an infantry and cavals

The telegraph informs us that an infantry and cavals

force of the enemy yesterday morning broke through our force of the enemy yesterday morning broke through our long lines on our extreme right, south of Petersburg, and reached the Weldou Railroad, where, after they had torn up some track, they were attacked by our infantry, and, report said, beaten and forced to retreat.

reached the weldon Railroad, where, after they had torn up some track, they were attacked by our infantry, and, report said, beaten and forced to retreat.

DUR RAMS BO SOMKHING.

Before the last advance of Grant upon the north side of the James our lines included Signal Hill, an important point on the north bank, two miles and a half cast of and below chaffin's Bluff. Buring the movements and fights of Monday and Tuesday we lost this position, and the enemy occupied it in force, and planted upon and it rear of it heavy siege guns.

By our successes of Tuesday evening we re-established our whole line, with the exception of this point, and, it being desired to retake this, on Wednesday evening our iron-clads, then lying at Gravesyard Bend, were ordered to drep down and shell the position. They performed the required service most effectually. Their firing was beautiful—every shell exploded just at the right place. The onemy replied with heavy guns—some of them being two handred and eighty-poinders. But so accurate and rapid was our fire upon the hill that the enemy found it necessary to evacuate it. When, at daylight vesterday morning, our infantry advanced upon the position, they found it shandoned. Some prisoners taken in the immediate vicinity state that the enemy's issa during the engagement was twenty one killed and a large number wounded. There was no-casualty in our fiest, none of them being struck. The ecomy fired from a distance of two thousand eight hundred yards, we from one thousand two hundred to two thousand three hundred yards.

The celebrated McAvoy fuse was used by us and to it is a great measure it is due that we were canbied to expiode our shell just where we desired. It is to be regretted that this fuse is not in more general use in our armies instead of the most unreliable percussion fuse.

THE BATTLES OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

We have authentic information that in the series of severe engagements fought on this side of the river during Monday and Tuesday, and celiminating in the battle below Wh

THE FUNBRAL OF BRIGADIER GENERAL GRERARDIE, THE FUNREAL OF BRIGADIER GENERAL GREARDIE, late of Augusta, Georgis, killed in the recent fight below Richmond, did not take place yesterday, in consequence of a despatch having best received from a brother of the deceased in Georgia, which stated that he would be in the city the next day to bring the body to Georgia. Previous to the reception of this despatch some preparation had been made for a fitting military escort, and the State Guard, with music, was drawn up in front of St. Charles' Hospital. The body, which was placed in possession of an undertaker and confined in an air tight coffin, will be taken South in a day or two. His fatal wound was through the forchead, and his death was instantaneous. No soldier has died more nobly and truly than the late General Gherardie.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF Negro soldiers, outside of the confederacy, employed to do the work of piliage and slaughter of the Yankee "ape" who sits in the usurped seat at Washington, are hence, for the not to be considered it subjects for the builet, beyonet and knile after surrender, but are to be treated as prisoners of war. Yesterday an order from the Provost Marshal's effec, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, was received at Castle Thunder. The purport was that the negro prisoners taken in Yankee uniform, whother free or bond, if they halled from Maryland or helaware, were not to be claimed as property in case they were alayes, but they were to be treated as negroes usually are in case they declared their freedoms. A citizen of Maryland or Delaware cannot claim his stolen or impressed property—stolen or impressed by "Abe, the emperor," from the fact that Maryland and Delaware are within the limits of the "chingdom of the ape," and not within the limits of the Confederate States. This decision is taken as irrevocable, and as it emmantes from the Provost Marshal's office, with the sanction of the War Department, we take it as final. Every negro who comes here as a prisoner of war proclaims himself as a free man. Consequently the order alloded to will save a great deal of lingation. But, be it remembered that the slaves of Maryland and Delaware in the army of Grant are freedment. Parkenus A. Appared 18. 124.

other places, and our solid shot and shell directed their missiles at these. Menotime of our line of battle—Gene is indeed a brilliant record. Colonel Crandall is an old, and still taves briends. Colonel Lylen briends, and that of able and accomplished commander, and enloys the centre.

for an hour and a haif, when all subsided into the usual quiet on our side. No ca-unities are reported.

The enemy's cavalry are making some demonstrations on our right this morning.

The evemy's cavairy are making some demonstrations on our right this merning.

SECOND DESPATCE.

PREPARED A. August 18, 1864.

A force of the Fifth corpe of the enemy, assisted by one valry, successful in reaching the Weldon Railroad, just above the Six Mile station, tearing up a part of the railroad, some any as much as two miles. H. H. Watkins' Virginia and Davis' Mississippi brigades coming upon the raidors, a sharp fight ensued, the result of which is not fully ascertained. One hundred and fifty eight prisoners, including eight officers, captured in the fight, have arrived here. The enemy is in rotreat by latest advices.

The prisoners say the move had a two-fold object—to draw troops from our front, in order, if possible, to charge our works, and, secondly, to break the road.

The Operations on the North Side of the James River—Topographical Description of D-ep Bettom—Battle of the White Taverm—The Attack on the Rebei Lime Near Charles City Road, &c.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 17.]

Everybody knows by this time where Deep Bottom is. If they do not, it certainly is no fault of ours, as we have on more than one occasion endeavored by wristen description to supply the place of a map of the locality. Five miles west of leep B tiom, and nearer the city, is Chaffin's Bluff. From Chaffin's Bluff we have a line of works and defences which runs almost due north to the Chickabominy, at New Bridge. After leaving Chaffin's this line of defences crosses, first, the Osborne road, then the Central, or Darbytown road; then, five miles further north, the Charies City road; then the Williamsburg road, and lastly, the New Bridge road. The Osborne road, which may be said to be a continuation of Main street, runs southeast from Richmond, following the course of James river. The New Market road branches off from the Osborne road two miles below the city, and runs to New Market, a mile and a half north of Deep Bottom. The Williamsburg road leaves the city at Fulton's Hill, a point about three hundred yards north of the exit of the Osborne road, and runs due east from the city to Hottom's Hridge, over the Chickabominy, and thence to Williamsburg. Two miles from the city the Darbytown road strikes off to the right from the Williamsburg read, and runs by a southeast direction isso the New Market road a mile below Deep Bottom. Two miles further down the Williamsburg road the Charles City road also branches off to the right, and, at a point fourteen miles east by south of the city, runs into a cross road known as the Quaker road, which leads from Turkey Bend, on James river; northwardly across Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp bridge to Bottom's Bridge.

BATTLE OF THE WHITE TAVERN.

On the Charles City road, six miles from the city and

on James river; northwardly across Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp bridge to Bottom's Bridge.

BATTLE OF THE WRITE TAVERN.
On the Charles City road, six miles from the city and just beyond our cuter works, is a point known as the White Tavern. This point, on Sunday and Monday, was the extreme left of our line. The enemy's dismounted cavalry on Meaday moved up this road in heavy force. Our cavalry set them below the White Tavern, and, about ten o'clock A. M., a fight begun, which lasted until late in the evening. In the course of the day we drove the enemy back about two miles, in the direction of Deep Bottom and Curles' Neck. Late in the evening, as we were pressing the enemy's cavalry, we came upon his infantry, who, in turn, forced us back about half a mile, when night put an end to the fight.

Early yesterday morning the enemy again advanced up the New Earket road, this time with cavalry, artillery and infantry. His cavairy force was heavier than on the previous day, and his infantry, so far as ascertained, consisted of the Second, Ninth and Tenth corps, numbering together not less than forty thousand men. About seven o'clock A. M. this immense force struck our cavalry and armall force of our infantry held them in check for a considerable length of time, during which the enemy made soveral flerce assaults in heavy columns, the devoted negro troops of Burnside leading in every charge. The slaughter of urgross in these essaults exceeded anything that occurred at Petersburg en the memorable 30th of July.

This was an unequal contest. The enemy's line over-

evening.

The enemy's loss in this battle was very great, as we learn from a number of sources. We have heard no estimate of our loss. Beigadler General Chambias is reported to have been wounded and taken prisoner in the first onshaught of the enemy. There was also a report that General Wade Hampton had been killed; but this is more than doubtful.

This was a serious and determined effort of Grant to turn our left and force the abandonment of New Market Hill, and, perhaps, Chaffin's Bluff. Its result is highly satisfactory to us.

An official despatch, received last night, states that the enemy yesterday made a determined attack on our libe between the barbytown and Charles City road, and at one time broke through; but he was repulsed and our original positions reoccupied.

# MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Exemption Clause and Its Effect. Volunteering has progressed during the last wee brought into the rooms of the Supervisors' Committee a great deat more freely. The payment by Mr. Blunt of tute has proved to a certain degree effective. It is an year's service, are not as numerous as would be sup posed; and with all the efforts Mr. Blunt and his comand the large fee to the person bringing him in, there is too much backwardness evinced to lead to any encour aging belief that our quota can be filled by the 5th of

tember through volunteering. We now begin to see and feel the bad effects of the repeal by Congress of the three hundred dollar exemp tion clause. That sum appears to fix the standard the receiving any more, and it was easy for the Supervisors committee to obtain substitutes under the old call for empted certain classes of our citizens from the draft by undred dollars, yet in almost every case of such exemp tion the Chairman insisted and demanded of the exemp deed that this demand was not compiled with. Our quota was consequently filled up more rapidly and far more certainly than if the three hundred dollar exemption had not been in force. But the repeal of that law has caused nothing but evil. It has sent State authorities tramping after negroes, when white men should do the fighting; it has created feelings of despondency and discouragement in the minds of the community, and utterly destroyed the atandard value of volunteers and substitutes. Now, instead of there being a fixed price of three hundred dollars, there is no price at all, or rather all sorts of prices; and men who would have been perfectly willing to enter the army for three hundred dollars for three years now hold back for seven or eight hundred, and frequently when that sum is offered will demand a thousand. The consequence, therefore, of the unwise repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption clause is that men are not to be obtained as substitutes for any reasonable sum—not because the men do not exist, but because of there being no standard of value, no fixed government price; consequently each strugglee for more than his neighbor, all wait for still higher prices, and our quota remains unfilled. deed that this demand was not complied with. Our quote

neighbor, all wait for still higher prices, and our quota remains unfilled.

These are some of the difficulties under which our Supervisors' Committee are now laboring, and if we do not succeed is raising our quota by volunteering it will be for no want of earnest exertion on the part of Mr. Blunt and the Supervisors' Committee, but may be charged almost entirely to the ridiculous and cruel action of Congress in repealing the three hundred dollar exemption law. But we must struggle on and do the best we can Let the press encourage the committee in every possible way, and let our capitalists pay their respects to Comptroller Brennan and subscribe for large amounts of the bounty loan. Of all things let us not fail for the want of money.

The Lindsey Blues.

SPECIAL ORDERS-NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS 1020 REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. Headquarters 1020 Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.,
In pursuance of Special Orders No. 405 of the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, Western Dision, S. N. Y., Major S. A. Roberts, Captains Van Vickend Smith, Licutenants Lake and Waiters, will proceed to New York to look after descripts and stragglers, and members of the regiment not reported for duty, and to receive recruits for the regiment and forward them to Elmira without delay.

All members of the regiment now in New York or Vicinity will report without delay to Major Edgar A. Roberts, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Morcer streets. By order,
Henry J. White, Adjutant.

Regonithing Station, Mercer House,
August 21, 1864.

In pursuance of the foregoing Special Orders No. 5. I bereby order all members of this regement now in the city or vicinity to report at once to these beadquarters for transportation to Eimira, where the regiment is now stationed and mustered into the United States service, or they will be arrested and treated as deserters.

By order, E. A. ROBERTS, Major Commanding Station.

Departure of New Hampshire Troops for

Boston, August 21, 1864. The fateamer Constitution left Boston to-day for the South, with soldiers on board. The men were mainly

# SHERMAN.

Additional Details of Wheeler's Raid.

General Kilpatrick in Pursuit of Him.

Progress of Operations at Atlanta.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad. The Track Torn Up and the Move-

Auother Union Cavalry Raid on the

ment of Trains Completely Stopped,

Our Chattanooga Despatch. CHATTANOOGA, August 15, 1864.

restorday by the depredations at several points along tack on Dalton. Coming up from the front upon one of the best sections of trains north, I saw something of the success. The raid has not amounted to much so far, nor do I think it will.

The first intimation of trouble on the road was received at General Thomas' headquarters on Saturday morning by despatch from Ackworth, saying that a band of rebeli one hundred and lifty strong appeared there Friday night, tore up the rails, and tore down the wires for a few rods, threw a hospital train off the track and decamped. This was believed to be the work of guerillas repaired, and trains were running again on Saturday night. The whelps did not succeed in re-wounding any of the disabled men going north, or hindering them on their way. I left the front Saturday evening, Marietta off, although General McArthur still expected an attack.

HOW TRAINS ARE RUN AND ROAD GUARDED. convoy. One follows another as close as may be, so as orbe able to assist each other in case of attack. Each

convoy. One follows another as close as may be, so as to be able to assist each other in case of attack. Each train or section has a strong guard; when forces are combined quite an army can be organized on the roadside for the defence of the cars. At any rate, no more guerilla force can capture a train. All the bridges are stockaded and the towns fortified, so that a run of a few miles brings a train into a piace of comparative safety.

Wheler access the Chattahoochee above Roswell on the night of the 13th, and it was his advance guard which operated that night on the road at Ackworth. It was believed at General Thomas' headquarters that he had no more than six hundred men, and that he would either attempt to dash into Marietta and destroy some stores or the birdge across the Etowah, near Cartersville. The commanders at both these places were notified, and preparations were made to receive Wheeler which no doubt induced him to change his mind. At any rate he sheered off from Ackworth, cressed the Etowah twenty miles above our railroad bridge, and gave Kingston the go by as not being in his direct line of march.

HE CAPTERS SEVENIEEN HENDRED CAPTER.

The next heard of the raiders was that a force of fifteen hundred cavairy had attacked the guards of a drove of cattle on the road two miles east of Calhoun, scattered the guards—only six hundred in number, and convalescents at that—and carried away seventeen hundred hoad of cattle. This great drove was being taken to the front on foot, owing to the scarcity of cars. Some of the eccaped guards coming into Adairsville just before our train left, cave alarming accounts of the strength and ferrocity of the rebeis, their cannob, &c. which convinced me they had not fought a great deal in defence of their charge. In fact a prisoner told me, later in the day, that they had run like sheep at the first rebel fire, leaving the rebels to pick up the vast nerd at their leisure At this time Wheeler dehached two parties, about firty men each, to go to different points on the rail at Calboun, where he intended to attack. Calboun is the was garrisoned by the Sixth Kentucky cavalry regiment, who, as soon as they learned of the disaster to the cattle drovers, started out in pursuit of the captors, hot knowing their force. The Sixth fell upon the rebels, and got nearly four hundred cattle back, and were hovering the set more, when my into mant left them. The

o'clock F. M. Sunday.

HE DEMANDE THE SURRENDER OF DALTON—COL. LIEBOLD'S REPLY.

SESTMISHING had commenced when our trains came into the town of Dalton. Excited citxons met us on the outskirts of the village and gesticulated wildly to us to keep us back. A long row of Georgia ladies, in "snip-the-whip" order, headed by an aged sunty, swept across the railroad in front of us to a less exposed quarter or the town. Children were in tears, and a few Sanitary and Christian Commission men looked anxious. Colonel Liebold, Second Missouri infantry, was in command of the post, and to h m Wheeler sent a demand for the surrender of the place. Colonel Liebold deciled, trusting to his ability to hold out till General Steedman should get down from Chattanooga with reinforcements. Colonel Liebold had three hundred and eighty men of his own regiment, one nundred and tilty convalescents, and about a hundred poorly mounted cavairy. The train guards who joined him swelled his force to about eight hundred muskets. Report said Wheeler had seventeen hundred men, with two pieces of artillery.

a hundred poorly meanied cavairy. The train guards who joined him swelled his force to about eight hundred muskets. Report said Wheeler had seventeen hundred mea, with two pieces of artillery. There were no fortifications around Daiton. Wheeler attacked at about six P. M., and, after a stubboro resistance on the part of Colonel Liebold, he was forced into the buildings around the depot, whence the enemy failed to dislodge him. At this period a body of rebois appeared on the north of the town, marching towards the railrond, as it with the intention of cutting off the escape of the trains standing at the depot. All were quietly run out past the rebels and safely brought into Chattanooga. GENERAL SIERMAN SAUE COLONE, HERGOLD.

General Steedman left Chritanooga at six o'clock with three regiments, iscluding Colonel Morgan's Fourteenth colored. Although the track had been torn up between the spot in season to save Colonel Liebold's cemmand, and by a vigorous charge drove the enemy out of Dalton, Report says Colonel Morgan's blacks were cool and regular under fire, and charged with as much gallantry as any of the troope. After this repulse the rebols retired, although it is expected they will attack again. Wheeler is believed to be after the tunnel at Tunnel Hill, thinking that by its destruction he could effectually close Sherman's lines. I do not think he will get the tunnel, nor do I think the raid will lessen the days of Alianta.

NEAR ATLANTA, August 14, 1864. I am 'on the right," not so near Atlanta as some of the frailleurs of the press who witnessed the old flag floating from the spires and listened to the tramp of Sherman's braves in the famous Gate City a couple of weeks ago, but near enough to know there are yet victous and vigorous rebels in and around the town.

THE ARMY OF THE OWN. General Schofield is still threatening the Macon Rail road, but the line cannot yet be extended to cut it.

ment that Stoneman destroyed seventy-two miles of towards Macon: but the boys heard the cars-

The rebels hold high ground covering their road, a spur of their fortifications running southwest from Atlan finitely. We have not found the end of it, although we If I had not the greatest faith in General Sherman I should call this state of affairs a "dead lock," but I am

The troops have laid along this line so long now, without change of position by corps or division, that they have come to look upon the camp as home. The leaves of the bowers above the trenches have withered and been replaced several times, and paths to the springs and iliar friends, and have forgotten or forgiven the

runs are worn smooth by warriors foot. The few decrepit Georgia farmers behind our lines are old and familiar friends, and have forgotten or forgiven the "skinning" of their green cornfleids and the plucking of their melons. Their wives and daughters have learned the history of all the regiments in their immediate front, with as much general military information as their joily visitors can give. Such regiments as chance to lie within radge of robel seven inch guns have given over calculations as to the time the "dammed things will bust." They know the guns are old cast iron rides, and only wink larily when the "ambulance kogs" come bowling over. Luckily the robels cannot afford to expend ammunition. They have as many guns in position as we have, and I know of no headquarters along the line not under fire. Strong works protect the men, but general officers and brigsde commanders scorn to fortify.

REVOLVING RATIRRISH AND PUMP GUNS.

On the line of the Fourteenth corps there are thirty guns in position—only part of the artillery of the cogn. Stackhouse's Nineteenth Indians and Prespect's Wisconsin battery are not more than eighty yards from the robel works. A careful peop through stackhouse's embresures shows you the mouths of several robel twelve pounders, and you can gaze some distance into their throats. The cannoneers, who are accustomed to such things, say 'they look as big as meab barrels." To me they did not suggest anything half as pleasant, though I was hungry, when I saw them. Of course they are closely watched, and it is only by the sharpest practice that the robels are enabled to fire them. The first movement towards loading made by the robel gunners is the signal for Stackhouse and Prescott to ommence hostilities. From right to left they fire their pieces in quick succession, so that every ten seconds finds a shell, a solid shot, or a case shot in the robel fore, till they cry quit. This method of firing, and its success in silencing robel guns, has gained for Stackhouse's the name of "revolving batt

them until it was too late to get out of the way. Four or five were carried of, and the work was not resumed till night.

OCT OF FRYING PAN INTO FIRE.

Between Dilger's battery and the rebel works is four or five hundred yards, and the rebels have sharpsbooters in pits before their main line. These they call "gophirholes;" they are dug four feet deep, and the earth thrown up on the side facing the enemy. A beavy shower generally filled the holes with water, and the scaked sharpsbooters came out on the bank to-day after the shower was over. They were permitted to got nearly dry in the hot sun, when Dilger's gunners fired a few shells in that direction. They rolled into their wells like turtles, while a derisive shout wont up from among Dilger's guns. All such tricks as these, incessant popping of misketry, night and day; occasionally a grand cannonade for a balf hour or so, is what the operations before Atianta has resolved itself into From three to five hundred men per day are brought down to the hospitals or buried in the woods near where they fell. The rebels are losing faster than we lose, for they have deserters to count; yet it will require several weeks to whip them in this way.

INELECT OF THE LIFE.

Comprising the Fourth and Twentieth corps, has not been moved from its position, immediately in front of atianta; neitner have these corps had any fighting to do to hold their position. The heavy sleep guns recently put in on General Williams' line are doing very good work, especially on Whitehall street, where it is said the robe headquarters are. I sam told the depot, in the centre of the town, at which Sutermeister's twenty-pounder battery has been firing, is destroyed. The town will soon go down if the enemy does not leave it for General Sherman is becoming convinced that something must be done to bring on a sight at no disadvantage to us.

There is a report at headquarters that Hood is organizing a cavalry force at Cavington and thereabouts for the purpose of cutting Sherman's communication with Chattan

Kilpatrick in Pursuit of Wheeler.

CINCINNATI, August 21, 1864. A despatch from Nashville gives the following regard-

Wheeler's raid reached Chattanooza on the 18th instant Kingston, by a small force detached from Wheeler's com

Since the occupation of Cleveland by Wheeler his move, ments have been very mysterious, and are probably nade to avoid General Kilpatrick, who, with a strong

and one brigade of infantry. They have ten pieces of artilery in all, and number about five thousand me

# REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Operations of Sherman's Cavalry-The Railroad Again Cut South of Atlantamente in Mississippi, &c.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 16, 1864.

The part of the enemy's cavalry that passed through ecutur last evening, after reaching Cobb's Milis, returned at night. It is supposed to be only a reconnoissance.

Another party which moved simultaneously from Ow at Fairburn, burned the depot and tore up the track in several places. They then witndrew three miles and

from two thousand to five thousand. The track has since squence of the proximity of the enemy. Unusual quietude prevailed yesterday and to-day along which is generally attributed to a scarcity of ammunition, caused by the interruption of his communications. But few shells were thrown into the city last night. One set

fire to a frame house in Peachtree street. Loss small SECOND DESPATCH. The enemy's cavalry retired from the vicinity of Auburn, a portion crossing the river near Campbeilton

The enemy is busily engaged fortifying on the north ide of the Chattaboochee, principally along the Powder Spring and Campbellton roads, in the vicinity, of Sweet

Everything is remarkably quiet along the front The enemy opened fire upon the city from another gun, supposed to be a sixty-four-pounder, planted on the Marijeta road. A slow fire was kept up all night, resulting in the killing of one person.
It is gonerally believed that the Western and Atlanta road was cut at Ackworth by a portion of our cavalry on the 14th. News from that quarter is anxiously looked for.

on the 14th. News from that quarter a maintainy locate for.

Manular, Miss. August 17, 1864.

Forrest still maintains his position near Abbeville. There has been no forward demonstration of the enemy reported. The Yankees are committing many outrages on the people, peaceable citiens being killed. Governor Clarke has called every able bodied man to assist in driving the enemy back.

ERSEL CAPTURES OF UNION RAIDERS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 19.]

By private letter from bendquarters at Atlanta we leave the agreeable fact that of the numerous Yankees raiders sent against the distorest Georgia railroads in the latter parter last mouth, we had captured and secured 2,300. On the 4th inst. over 1,300 had been received at Andersonville.

Schoneld's, Logan's and part of Blair's troops he at night and listen to the puff of the locomotive and the thomp of robel car wheels over the joints of the track, yet they Hood's ability to neld it.